Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 1993-94 by Punjab are as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Schemes	1993-94	
	Amount Allocated	Amount Utilised
1. I.R.D.P.	528.00	1544.79*
2. J.R.Y.	1634.30	1922.31
3. A.R.W.S.P.	688.00	920.17

* including additional releases.

Monitoring of rural development scheme in Tamil Nadu

7102. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make some separate arrangements for monitoring the implementation of rural development schemes effectively in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the total annual expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon;

(d) whether this monitoring machinery is being equipped with more powers; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) to (e) There are regular arrangements in all states including Tamil Nadu for closely and effectively monitoring the implementation of all schemes and programmes of Rural Development. This is achieved through (i) Monthly and other periodical reports/ returns from the State Governments on the progress and performance of various rural development schemes; (ii) Field inspections by State Government officials as per the prescribed schedule and also field visits by Area Officers from the Centre; (iii) Review Meetings and (iv) Workshops/Seminars organised from time to time which are attended by senior officers of the centre and state. As these are part of regular monitoring activities at the state/ central level, no separate estimate of expenditure is maintained at the Central level. The monitoring arrangements in various states are also reviewed from time to time and all necessary steps are taken to ensure that programmes are effectively implemented.

Enactment of new Panchayati Raj Act by State Governments

7103. SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the State Government have been asked to enact local laws to follow up the Central Legislation of 1993 on revamping the system of panchayats before April, 24 this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many States have enacted such laws and Government's reaction to the State Government's attitude who have failed to enact the laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) The States and Union Territories where the provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amentment) Act, 1992 are applicable, where required to enact/amend their legislations on Panchayati Raj within the stipulated period i.e. by 23rd April, 1994. All such States and Union Territories have amended their existing legislation or brought in fresh legislation on panchayati raj within the stipulated period.

Technology to check sewage pollution

7104. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new technology has been developed to check sewage pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the locations in the country where such technology is in use; and

(d) to what extent this has proved useful and economical?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) (a) Yes, Sir. Three new technologies have been developed for treatment of municipal wastewater to check sewage pollution.

(b) to (d) Details about each of these technologies are given in the Statement.

Statement

1. Fixed Film Reactor Technology for Biomethanation of Municipal Wastewater

Fixed Film Reactor Technology for Biomethanation of Municipal Wastewater has been developed on Pilot Scale. Biomethanation of sewage generates biogas and the treated wastewater can be safety discharge in receiving bodies or can be further used for aquaculture or agriculture.

Pilot scale plant installed at Government Medical College, Nagpur—

Capacity	—50 m^3/day
BOD reduced by (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)	—90—95%
COD reduced by (Chemical Oxygen Demand)	—80—90%
Bio-Gas Yield	—0.3 m3 COD utilized have been achieved
Treated effluent BOD	—20 mg/litre
Reduction in pathogens	—94—98%

Note: Acceptable level of BOD & COD as per Indian Standard IS 2490—1982
BOD—30 mg/litre COD—250 mg/litre